

SOV/20-125-6-59/61

Analysis of a Thermal Disinfection of the Eggs of Isolated Egg Batches of the Moth of the Silk Worm (*Bombyx mori* L.) Infected With Pebrine (*Nosema bombycis* Naeg.)

All moths were divided into 2 parts: (a) The eggs of one part developed with a diapause of some 9 months; (b) diapause was terminated by means of an HCl-treatment. The development of these eggs took 14 days. The average infection degree was 100 spores per field of vision in part (a), and some 350 spores in (b). Table 1 shows the average infection intensities of the heated and of the control parts of all batches, as well as the average percentages of individual batches, the sum being divided by the number of batches. Figure 2 shows the distribution diagram of the hatching of the caterpillars, and the disinfection percentages. Figure 3 presents the distribution of the number of spores per field of vision in the test and in the controls of either series. All illustrations presented confirm, on a statistically reliable basis, the conclusions previously arrived at concerning the high efficacy of the thermal dosis chosen. It had been determined in earlier investigations in 0.5 - 3 hours' expositions at 99.32% in isolated batches, and at 94.4% in hibernating eggs in 2 - 5 hours' expositions. The higher the initial infection, the higher the disinfection per-

Card 3/4

SOV/20-125-6-59/61  
Analysis of a Thermal Disinfection of the Eggs of Isolated Egg Batches of the  
Moth of the Silk Worm (*Bombyx mori* L.) Infected With Pebrine (*Nosema bombycis*  
Naeg.)

centage will be. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet  
references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii  
nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov  
of the Academy of Sciences USSR) Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy  
embriologii im. D. P. Filatova (Laboratory for Experimental  
Embryology imeni D. P. Filatov)

PRESENTED: January 21, 1958, by K. I. Skryabin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1959

Card 4/4

VEREYSKAYA, V.N.

The development of implants of larval and embryonic skin in the posterior chamber of the eye of amphibia and mammalia. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.biol.no.2:200-210 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(TISSUES--TRANSPLANTATION) (CRYSTALLINE LENS )

VEREYSKAYA, V.N.; ASTAUROV, B.I.

Fertility of allotetraploid male silkworms during the first four generations of the tetraploid line. Biol.MOIP.Otd.Biol. 79 no.1:140-152 Ju-F '65. (MIRA 19:6)

VEREŠKII, Georgii Semenovich, 1886- , illus.

The paper industry institute. Risunki G. Versiskogo. Leningrad Izd-vo pisat.  
1931 174 p.

VEREYSKIY, N.G.; GANESHIN, G.S.; KRASNOV, I.I.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F.

Fourth Congress of the International Association on Quaternary  
Research (INQUA). Sov.geol. 5 no.5:160-165 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut i  
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i  
inzhenernoy geologii.  
(Geology, Stratigraphic--Congresses)

VEREYSKIY, N.G.; DUBROVKIN, V.L. [deceased]; PAVLOV, B.S.; CHEKLINA, Ye.A.

Principles of mapping on a scale of 1:50,000-1:25,000 for  
purposes of engineering geology in connection with industrial  
urban, rural, and resort construction. Sov. geol. 6 no.10:  
109-113 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii  
i inzhenernoy geologii.

VEREYSKIY, N.G.; DUBROVKIN, V.L. [deceased]; SOKOLOV, D.S.; SOKOLOV,  
S.S.

Classification plan for tectonic and geomorphologic elements and  
also karst phenomena for purposes of mapping from the viewpoint  
of engineering geology. Trudy VSEGINGEO no. 1:141-154 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

VOSTOKOVA, Ye.A.; TAGUNOVA, L.N.; VEREYSKIY, N.G.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.N.; MOSKALENKO, N.G.; ~~RACHINSKIY, N.N.~~; TUTMANINA, V.I.; SHITOV, V.D.; OKLOVA, V.P., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.; OKOLELOVA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Handbook and guide to the lithological composition of surf-  
ical sediments and the depth of occurrence of underground  
waters] Spravochnik-opredelitel' litologicheskogo sostava  
poverkhnostnykh otlozhenii i glubiny zaleganiia podzemnykh  
vod. Pod red. N.G.Vereiskogo i E.A.Vostokovoi. Moskva,  
Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 259 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geo-  
logii (for all except Orlova, Pevzner, Okolelova).

VERE/SKI, O., illus.

On the edge of the world. Risunki O. Vereiskogo. Moskva TSentral'nyi komitet  
Vses. leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soiuza molodezhi - Izd-vo. letskoi lit-ry,  
1937. 510 p.

VREYSKIY, O.; KUDRYAVYKH, L.: LEROV, L.M., redaktor; RAZOULYAYNVA, N.G.,  
~~tekhnicheskii~~ tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Through Czechoslovakia] Po Chekhoslovakii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pravda,"  
1956. 46 p. (MLBA 9:8)  
(Czechoslovakia--Description and travel)

VEREYN, L. Ye.

"Revolt in 1892 as a Result of Cholera in the City of Astrakhan," Trudy  
Astrakhan. Medits. Inst., No.10, pp. 344-54, 1952

VEREYSKAYA, V. N.

"Development of the Voice Sacks of Tailless Amphibians in Connection With the Question of the Lamination of Their Integument." Sub 20 Dec 51, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

VEREYSKAYA, V. N.

USSR/Experimental Morphology

Card 1/1

Author : Vereyskaya, V. N.

Title : Substitution of crystalline lenses of mammals with embryonic cutis

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 411 - 413, May 1954

Abstract : First experiments on the transplanting of crystalline lenses with embryonic cutis were carried out on rabbits. The removal of the lenses was accomplished through a cut in the cornea. The implant could not be placed in the same way into the rear section of the eye because it was consistently being forced out by the intra-eye pressure. Photos of the implanted skin are included. Nine references, photos.

Institution : Academy of Sciences, USSR, The A. N. Severtsov Institute of Animal Morphology

Presented by : Academician A. I. Abrikosov, February 5, 1954

VEREYSKAYA V. N.

USSR/Biology - Experimental morphology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 42/45

Authors : Vereiskaya, V. N.

Title : Replacement of the crystalline lens of tailless amphibians with larval cutis

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 647-652, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : Morphological data on the replacement of the crystalline lens of tailless amphibians with larval cutis are presented. Fourteen references: 4-USSR; 4-USA; 3-German; 2-Italian and 1-Japanese (1898-1954). Table; illustrations.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, The A. N. Severtsov Institute of Animal Morphology

Presented by: Academician A. I. Abrikosov, March 2, 1954

*VEREYSKIY, N.G.*

VEREYSKIY, N.G.

Conference on types of metallogenic maps. Sov. geol. no.58:174-175  
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Cartography) (Ore deposits--Maps)

135

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-I-2

Physico-chemical characteristics of Raitschikhin coals and their variation in storage and transit. E. V. VOROVA, E. M. VERKHAYAKOVA, and E. V. BARONSKAYA (Chim. Tverd. Topl., 1957, 8, 1052-1054).--The important Raitschikhin coal deposits are heterogeneous and may be classified into fusain, a dense semi-bright coal, and lignite. The physical and chemical properties of the coals are investigated and results of coking tests given; the semi-coke readily absorbs  $O_2$  and is very prone to auto-ignition, whilst the coals themselves neither oxidize easily nor tend to heat up in storage or transit. The coal must be shipped in covered wagons to prevent loss of  $H_2O$  and consequent crumbling. Suitable storage conditions are suggested. D. G.

418.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

105000 02

105000 MAY 01V 001

001101 001 01V 101

<div style="text-align: right;">B-I-2</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>LABORATORY METHOD OF DETERMINING THE IGNITION TEMPERATURE AND LOW-TEMPERATURE COALS. E. V. VORISOV and E. M. FINKENBERG (Chim. Trud. Topl. 1956, 9, 562-563). A discussion.</p> <p>CH. ABX. (c)</p> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ASB-55.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>EDPH STEELSTEEL</p> </div> <div> <p>EDPH STEELSTEEL</p> <p>CLASSIC 01</p> </div> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>EDPH STEELSTEEL</p> <p>CLASSIC 01</p> </div> <div> <p>EDPH STEELSTEEL</p> <p>CLASSIC 01</p> </div> </div>									

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p>Laboratory method for determining the ignition temperature of low-temperature coals. E. V. Vukova and E. M. Vereshchinskaya. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 6, 583-73 (1965).—The following features of the data are discussed: cooling the semicoke, velocity of the O<sub>2</sub> stream, influence of preheating of the O<sub>2</sub> on the ignition temp., and effect of the grain size of the semicoke. Seven references.</p> <p>A. A. Rezhitskiy</p>										<p>21</p>									
<p>ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>100000 02</p>										<p>100000 02</p>									
<p>100000 02</p>										<p>100000 02</p>									



VEREYUTIN, V.; GOL'DSHTEYN, I.; KASHIN, P.

Care of the hydraulic suspension system of the DT-54A tractor.  
Trakt.i sel'khozmasb. 30 no.10:40-41 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Stalingraderkiy traktornyy zavod.  
(Crawler tractors--Hydraulic equipment)

VEREYUTIN, Yu.M.; ZINCHENKO, G.F.; SHMAT'KO, I.T.

Literature on echinococcosis. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst.  
8:258-290 '63 (MIRA 17:87)

VEREYUTIN, Yu.M., ordinator

Hydatids of the muscles and bones. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos.  
med. inst. 12:200-201 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)  
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i  
2-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Stavropol'skoy krayevoy  
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Yu.P. Zotov).

ALIYEV, Sh.U.; VEREYUTIN, Yu.M. ISHCENKO, I.I., student

Echinococcosis of the thyroid gland. Uzh. zap. Stavr. gos.  
med. inst. 84140-144 '63 (MIRA 1747)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii ( zav. - prof. Yu.S.Gilevich)  
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki, prof. B.G. Budylin) 2-ye khirurgicheskoye  
otdeleniye Stavropol'skoy krayevoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnyy vrach Yu.P. Zotov) i khirurgicheskoy otdeleniye  
Karachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy ( zav. otdeleniyem Sh.O.  
Aliyev).

GILEVICH, Yu.S., prof.; TUSHINSKIY, I.I., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR;  
VEREYUTIN, Yu.M.; SKIIBA, V.M.; KRYLOVA, A.A.

Some problems of the epidemiology, distribution and localization of the echinococcal disease. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 8:7-29 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. YU.S. Gilevich) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin).

VEREZHNIKOV, N.

Increase bank control over construction on state farms. Dec.  
i kred. 19 no. 2:65-67 P '61. (MIA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik otдела finansirovaniya i kreditovaniya sel'skogo  
khozyaystva Kurganskoy kontory Gosbanka.

(Kurgan Province--Banks and banking)  
(Kurgan Province--State banks--Finance)

S/069/62/024/005/007/010  
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Neyman, R. E., Verezhnikov, V. N.

TITLE: Stability and coagulation of synthetic latexes. 3. Effect of the pH on the kinetics of slow coagulation of divinyl styrene latexes by electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 593 - 598

TEXT: The effect of a pH of between 2 and 10 on the kinetics of the slow coagulation of two dilute divinyl styrene latexes, types CKC-30-APK (SKS-30-ARK) and CKC-30-AP (SKS-30-AR) (with colophony and Nekal as emulsifiers) was studied nephelometrically. NaCl and CaCl<sub>2</sub> were used as coagulants. With any pH value, coagulation proceeds in two stages. Only the first stage was studied, the kinetics of which is determined by the overcoming of an energy barrier which is due to electrostatic repulsion when the ion atmospheres are superimposed. This first stage of coagulation depends on the pH value. The rates of coagulation in the neutral and alkaline regions are practically independent of the pH value for both latexes. At pH < 5, coagulation proceeds much faster, which is explained

Card 1/2

Stability and coagulation of...

S/069/62/024/005/007/010  
B106/B186

by the simultaneous effect of two factors: shift of the hydrolytic equilibrium of the emulsifier, and intensification of the coagulating effect of the hydrogen ion. The increase in coagulation rate is accompanied by an increase in volume of the primary aggregates, which has not yet been clarified. The kinetics of coagulation of the two latexes under the sole influence of hydrogen ions obeys the same laws as the kinetics of their coagulation by salts. The study of the pH dependence of coagulation for undiluted latex samples showed specific and different protective effects of the emulsifiers used. This specific behavior is caused by differences in the hydrolytic equilibria of the emulsifiers and in the ionizations of the corresponding acids. There are 5 figures and 2 tables. The English-language references are: S. H. Maron, T. Turnbull, M. E. Elder, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 70, 582, 1948; S. H. Maron, W. W. Bowler, *ibid.*, 70, 3893, 1948. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy universitet, Khimicheskii fakul'tet, Laboratoriya vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Voronezh University, Chemical Department, Laboratory of High-molecular Compounds)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1961  
Card 2/2

S/069/62/024/005/008/010  
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Neyman, R. E., Verezchnikov, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation into the stability and coagulation of synthetic latexes. 4. Particularities of the coagulation of adsorption-saturated latexes

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 599-601

TEXT: This paper reports the results of a nephelometric investigation into the kinetics of slow coagulation of dilute divinyl styrene latexes (CKC-30-AP(SKS-30-AR), CKC-30-APK(SKS-30-ARK)) with emulsifier (Nekal and potash rosin soap) present in excess. The adsorption layer at the particle surface of samples with an emulsifier content above the critical concentration for micelles formation reaches saturation, whereby the process of coagulation is altered considerably. The coagulation of saturated latexes is preceded by the induction of latent modifications over a long period, which may be due to the change in state of stable poly-molecular liquid films. The thickness of these films, which form at the surface of particles coated with soap, decreases very slowly while the

Card 1/3

Investigation into the stability ...

S/069/62/024/005/008/010  
B117/B186

electrolyte is being added, thereby determining how long the induction period lasts. This can be shortened by lowering the pH of the medium. In this case, solvation is weakened, probably because a considerable part of the soap at the particle surface is transformed to the corresponding acid. Slow coagulation of saturated latexes corresponds to the second stage of coagulation of unsaturated latexes. After the period of induction the latex darkens quickly at first and then brightens again. This process is influenced by the shape of the aggregates forming. These results confirm the interpretation of the varying coagulation of saturated and unsaturated latices suggested by R. E. Neyman, O. A. Lyashenko, A. P. Kirdeyeva, A. K. Yegorov, and O. G. Kiseleva (Kolloidn. zh. 23, 732, 1961) who attributed this difference to the stability of molecular aggregates being determined by two factors: namely, that characterized by electrostatic repulsion due to the superposition of ionic atmospheres and that which is non-electrostatic by nature, distinguished by properties of saturated adsorption-solvated films of the emulsifier. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy universitet, Khimicheskii fakul'tet, Laboratoriya vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Voronezh University, Chemical Department, Laboratory for High-molecular Compounds)

Card 2/3

Investigation into the stability ...

8/069/62/024/005/008/010  
B117/B186

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961

✓

Card 3/3

VEREZOMSKAYA, A.L.; KAZANSKIY, M.F.

Certain characteristics of the shrinkage of clays of various minerals during drying. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.2:104-107 F '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.M.Gor'kogo, Kiyev.

(Drying) (Clay)

ONOPKO, B.M., otv. red.; NAVAKATIKYAN, A.O., zam. otv. red.;  
BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, I.N., red.; VEREZHNIKOVA, A.V., red.  
GALUSHKA, F.P., red.; ZINGIR, Ye.Ye., red.; KUBITSKIY,  
V.Ye., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.A., red.; OKUN', E.I., red.

[Basic problems of hygiene, industrial physiology and occupational pathology in the leading branches of Donets Basin industries; scientific session of May 1964; abstracts of the reports] Osnovnye voprosy gigeny, fiziologii truda i professional'noi patologii v vedushchikh ot-rasliakh promyshlennosti Donbassa; nauchnaya sessiya, mai 1964 g.; tezisi dokladov. Donetsk, 1964. 147 p.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Donetsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii truda.

KAZANSKIY, M.F.; VINITSKIY, A.I.

Kinetics of the sorption of colloidal emulsion-precipitate  
in drying. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1974, No. 10, p. 161.

(MIRA 14:18)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.M. Gorkogo,  
Kiev.

(Drying)

MITEL'MAN, P.M.; AVERINA, I.V.; TOMENKO, Ye.K.; VEREZUB, L.G.; DOBZHINSKAYA, M.G.; KHODOROVA, Z.G.; ALTUYEVA, Ye.G.

Reactogenicity and immunological effectiveness of the new sorbed soluble pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.4:70-73 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

VEREZUB, L. G., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Antibiotic-therapy of experimental petrusal infection." Khar'kov, 1960. 11 pp; (Khar'kov State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 25-60, 138)

MITEL'MAN, P.M.; FINTIKTIKOVA, R.P.; VEREZUB, L.G.

Effectiveness of corpuscular pertussis vaccine. Nauch. issn. proizv.  
bakt. prep. 10:57-63 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446

S/0016/64/000/004/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Mitel'man, P. M.; Averina, I. V.; Tomenko, Ye. K.; Varazub, L. G.; Dobzhinskaya, M. G.; Khodorova, Z. G.; Altuyeva, Ye. G.

TITLE: Reactogenic nature and immunological efficacy of a new sorbed soluble diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1964, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine, sorbed soluble D.P.T. vaccine, soluble pertussis antigen, reduced D.P.T. reaction, D.P.T. immunological efficacy, body temperature change, blood serum titer

ABSTRACT: A new sorbed soluble diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine containing a soluble pertussis antigen, instead of a corpuscular one, has been developed to reduce reactions to D.P.T. inoculations. A group of children was investigated to find reaction intensity and immunological efficacy of the new vaccine. All children were examined by a pediatrician before immunization and temperature was taken for two days before each of three inoculations. Findings show that the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446

new vaccine does not produce any strong reactions as found in 1 to 4.3% cases immunized with vaccines containing corpuscular pertussis antigens. Moderately severe temperature reactions were found in only 1.9 to 2.4% cases compared to 7 to 15% cases for nonsorbed vaccines. Body temperature increases ranging from 37.1 to 37.5°C were found in 32% after 1st inoculation, 26.4% after the 2nd inoculation, and 19.3% after the 3d inoculation. Weak local reactions in the form of a quickly disappearing hyperemia were found in 26 to 32.2%. Blood serum titers of pertussin agglutinins, diphtheria antitoxin, and tetanus toxoid as well as Schick reaction tests all demonstrate the high immunological efficacy of the new D.P.T. vaccine. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im.  
Mechnikova (Kharkov Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1S

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PALANT, B.L.; MITEL'MAN, P.M.; VEREZUB, L.G.; GORFUNKEL'-KOSHKINA, D.M.;  
LEYBOVA, I.M.

Soluble antigen of pertussis bacillus for active immunization.  
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.3:57-60 Mg '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i vyvoro tok imeni Mechnikova.  
(WHOOPING COUGH)

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; FYADINA, D.D.; DROMASHKO, A.I.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.;  
ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; BERGOL'TSEVA, L.A.; VEREZUB,  
L.G.; CHAYKINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, G.I.; GINZBURG, L.Ya.; GOLODYUK,  
L.F.; HUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VYCHEGZHANIN, A.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Data on the study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination  
against influenza in Kharkov in October 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:407-  
411 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaksain i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.  
(INFLUENZA, prevention & control)

PALANT, B.L.; FINTIKTIKOVA, R.P.; VEREZUB, L.G.; LOMONOSOVA, L.A.;  
KHARMATS, R.Z.; SARAYEVA, G.M.

Parapertussis bacilli isolated in foci of whooping cough  
and their characteristics. Zhur. microbiol., epid. i immu.  
42 no.9:31-36 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova  
i Ukrainskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Submitted  
February 14, 1964.

MITEL'MAN, P.M.; POPOVA, G.M.; VEREZUB, L.G.; DOBZHINSKAYA, M.G.;  
STAROBINETS, Z.G.; FILCHENKO, O.S.; PONOMARENKO, M.G.

Further study of a new adsorbed soluble pertussis-diphtheria-  
tetanus vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 1965, 12:  
40-44 D '65. (MIRA 1961)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mikrobiologii, vaksain i sывороток  
imeni Mechnikova.

2/14/79/000/04/04c/030  
8031/7413

**AUTHOR:** Zolotukhin, V.K.

**TITLE:** The Scientific-Technical Conference at Kharkov  
Aviation Institute

**PERIODICAL:** Investiya vyezhnkh uchebnykh svedeniya, Aviatstionnaya  
tehnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 161-165 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** In May 1959, the 16th Conference of Professors and  
Teaching Staff took place.

**Strength of Aircraft Section**

**Card 5/11**  
On the Theory of Bonding of Thin-Walled Columns" by  
Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences L.P. Vinogradov,  
"The Simulation of Static Experiments on Thin-Walled

Structures" by Candidate of Technical Sciences  
V.K. Zolotukhin and Senior Instructor V.K. Zolotukhin;  
"The Bonding of Beams Framing an Opening" by  
Candidate of Technical Sciences L.A. Kolesnikov,  
"The Influence of the Rigidity of Ribs and Beams on  
their Bending" by Assistant G.A. Zhukovskiy, "The  
Calculation of the Bending of Rectangular Plates by  
the Discrete Method" by Assistant V.P. Kozlov,  
"The Calculation of Cylindrical Shells" by the Method  
of Discrete Variables" by Assistant V.I. Gurevich,  
"The Choice of a Scheme for a Hydraulic Servo-System  
for the Automation of Welding Processes" by Assistant  
V.I. Gurevich, "An Investigation of the Process of  
Welding by an Abrasive Belt" by Senior Instructor,  
Candidate of Technical Sciences V.N. Yezub, "The  
Investigation of the Operation of a Pneumatic-  
Hydraulic Plant" by Assistant V.I. Gurevich.

**Card 6/11**  
"A Static Analysis and Calculation of the Accuracy of  
the Technological Processes of Machining" by  
G.M. Parkhomchuk, "The Automatic Welding of Long Panels  
by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.P. Kozlov,  
"Prospects in the Use of Specialised Computers for the  
Determination of the Optimum Design of a Cutting Tool"  
by Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences V.P. Kozlov,  
V.P. Kozlov, "The Spreading of the Experience of  
Innovators and the Classification of Organizational-  
Technical Measures in Machine Construction" by  
Senior Instructor M.M. Abramovich, "Features of  
Measurable Abrasion of a Cutting Tool in Fine Sharpening"  
by Assistant V.N. Malikov, "An Investigation of the  
Process of Compression at High Velocities of  
Deformation" by Assistant, Candidate of Technical Sciences  
A.K. Davydov, "The Generalization of Vibration Effects  
on the Human Organism in Aircraft Production" by Senior  
Instructor V.D. Ivanov.

**Card 7/11**  
Theory and Construction of Aircraft Engines and  
Propeller-Driven Machines Section. "The Investigation of  
the Flow Between the Inlet and Outlet Valves of a  
Turbine" by Instructor, Candidate of Technical Sciences  
V.N. Tchernov, "The Variation in the Parameters of  
an Axial Compressor in Accordance with the Parameters of  
Radial Clearance" by Assistant A.N. Anvulin, "On the  
Problem of Non-Stationary Heat Transfer" by Assistant  
A.D. Prolov, "The Influence of an Electric Field on  
the Flame of a Burner" by Senior Engineer P.P. Kostanov,  
"Calculation of the Temperature Compensation of  
Capacitance Pressure Pick-Ups" by Assistant L.Ye. Antafayev,  
Hydrodynamics Section.  
"The Aerodynamic Flow Round a Body" by Assistant  
V.I. Kozlov, "The Control of the Boundary Layer of a  
Wing by Perforation of the Leading Edge" by Assistant  
K.P. Vachasov, "The Gas-Dynamic Analogy and its  
Application" by Senior Instructor D.A. Zhukovskiy,  
"The Aerodynamic Investigation of Thin Airfoils for  
Small Reynolds Numbers" by Engineer V.P. Kozlov.

28158

S/122/61/000/003/012/013  
D241/D302

1-1110

AUTHORS:

Verezub, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Potapenko, A. Ye., and Chistyakov, Ye.S., Engineers

TITLE:

Investigating the ultrasonic grinding of the cutting  
tool

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1961, 67-69

TEXT: The article examines ultrasonic grinding of ceramic and carbide tips. The equipment used consisted of a generator and a magnetostrictive head, with a power of 600 wt and a range of frequencies 16 - 30 Kc. The circuit of the generator has special features. The RC exciter permits a stepless variation of frequency. The output of the generator is amplified in 3 cascades, and is fed to the output power amplifier which incorporates 4 valves, GK-71. There is a common coil for excitation and magnetization of the vibrator. The magnetostrictive head contains the transformer, exponential concentrator and the working tool which is threaded into the concentrator. The transformer represents a packet of nickel

Card 1/3

28158

S/122/61/000/003/012/013  
D241/D302

Investigating the ultrasonic ...

plates. A selection of weights ensure a static pressure from 500 to 800 g. A dial indicator is used to measure the infeed. Boron carbide suspension in water as well as silicon carbide were employed as abrasives. Tips made of ceramic  $\mu$ M (TSM)-332 and carbide T15K6 were ground by ultrasonics. The process consisted of removing a thin layer from a small area as well as the formation of shallow grooves with various shapes. Stringent requirements were imposed on the form of the grooves, and their surface finish. The shapes of tools used in the experiments are illustrated. The investigation concerned the effect of depth of machining, area and shape of tool, as well as the size of grain and the material of abrasive on the grinding of ceramic and carbide tips. The results reveal that the ceramics are machined faster than the carbide tips. The length of the tool has little effect on the duration of machining. The intensity of ultrasonic machining depends upon the material of the abrasive and the size of its grains. The surface finish is of the 7th-8th class. The profile of the cutting edge of carbide tips is of better finish than in the case of ceramics. The ultrasonic method eliminates the most laborious operation of

XX

Card 2/3

28158

S/122/61/000/003/012/013  
D241/D302

Investigating the ultrasonic ...

lapping. Output on ceramic tips when using boron carbide is 75 .  
90 mm<sup>3</sup>/min, whereas in the case of carbide tips it reaches 11 -  
14 mm<sup>3</sup>/min. According to the data of VNII, the wear of the grind-  
ing wheel as a percentage of material removal of a carbide tip is  
400 - 500; it is only 100 in the case of ultrasonic machining.  
Tests were carried out on the stability of tips which were clamped  
in the holders and consisted of turning steel 40. There are 6  
figures and 1 table.

X

Card 3/3

25099

S/122/60/000/011/017/020  
A161/A127

11100

AUTHOR: Verezub, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences  
TITLE: Investigation of surface finish and work hardening in abrasive belt grinding  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1960, 74 - 75

TEXT: The experiments described were carried out with an oilproof abrasive belt of "46" grain and 2,540 mm length on a previously described test machine ("Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" No. 7, 1960 by V. N. Verezub), Specimens of V7A (U7A) steel with and without heat treatment and heat resistant 20 607A (E1607A) alloy were tested. Microscopic surface unevenness was measured with a MWC-11 (MIS-11) microscope, and microhardness with a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) device (not described in the article). The effect of grinding depth on the height of micro-roughness  $H_{max}$  rises about one class with the increasing grinding depth (t) from 0.02 to 0.08 mm; heat treatment and cutting fluid have a marked influence. The smoothest surface is obtained on heat treated U7A steel, and better finish after heat treatment may not be accredited to a clogged belt (the belt was investigated). The application of cutting fluid, a light transformer oil,

Card 1/3

25099

Investigation of surface finish and work ....

S/122/60/000/011/017/020  
A161/A127

decreased the  $H_{\max}$  by one class. The surface finish on EI607A alloy was not so good as on heat treated U7A steel. The effect of longitudinal feed ( $S$ , in m/min) is illustrated in (Figure 3), where the lowest  $H_{\max}$  is at 2.5 m/min feed. A feed slower than this optimum had a negative effect. The finish improved with intermittent grinding but after 5 - 6 belt passes no further improvement was achieved. The microhardness of heat-treated steel was not changed by grinding. On non-heat-treated steel, work hardening reached 10 - 15 micron depth. On the EI607A alloy ground with sharp abrasive belt and with a cutting fluid the work hardening depth achieved was 5 - 10 micron, and it spread to 20 - 25 micron when grinding was ended without intermittent passes. The work hardening rate was 115 - 120 % as compared to that before grinding. Longitudinal feed variations between 2.5 and 10 m/min had no effect on the microhardness. The surface of the specimens was investigated for structural changes from burns. Conclusively it was stated that grinding with a slightly blunted belt did not cause any structural changes in metal. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

S/122/61/000/001/011/015

A161/A130

AUTHOR: Verezub, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Effect of abrasive band wear on grinding process parameters

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1961, 67 - 69

TEXT: The article presents results of an experimental investigation, the equipment and techniques of which had been published previously (Verezub, V.N., "Vestnik mashinostroyeniya", no. 7, 1960). The data show definite regularities in the effect of the wear of abrasive grain on single-layer grinding bands (of the type with noncrumbling grain being used until complete wear) on the process parameters - the circumferential and radial grinding force, temperature, surface finish and metal removal rate. They provide an aid for establishing a band wear criterion by the surface finish and metal removal per minute, which can be investigated at plant laboratories. The bands were of oilproof 4A3 (ChAZ) abrasive cloth, and the metal specimens of heat-treated V7A (U7A) steel refractory 3M 607A (EI607A) alloy. Each test run lasted 50 min. Light transformer oil was used for the coolant, except for observation of the tempera-

Card 1/2

Effect of abrasive band wear ....

S/122/61/000/001/011/015  
A161/A130

ture effect on the band wear. Three temperature periods in grinding U7A steel are shown: relatively constant level in the first 10 - 15 min. operation, doubled temperature (30-35 min), and stabilized temperature thereafter. On EI607A alloy of higher hardness temperature rose rapidly in 15 - 20 min, then stabilized. The optimum feed was stated to be 2.5 m/min with oil, and 5 m/min in dry grinding. The cooling effect of oil increased with progressing band wear. The surface finish improved with progressing grain blunting up to a definite time threshold after which it remained practically unchanged. Generally, the data show a period of active grinding process with considerable variations of forces, heat and surface finish, and a second period (full blunting) with stabilized parameters. Bends on the curves provide indication of band blunting for the given metal. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

VEREZUB, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTAPENKO, A.Ye., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, Ye.S.,  
inzh.

Investigating the use of ultrasonic methods for sharpening metal-  
cutting tools. Vest.mash. 41 no.3:67-69 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

VEREZUB, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating stresses, power, and the temperature resulting from  
abrasive belt grinding. Vest.mash. 40 no.7:55-57 JI '60.

(MIRA 13:?)

(Grinding and polishing)

VEREZUB, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; POTAPENKO, A.Ye., starshiy prepodavatel'  
CHISTYAKOV, Ye.S., inzh.

Using the method of ultrasonic waves for making chip breakers.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 8:115-119 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

(Metal cutting)

(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

S/122/61/000/012/005/003  
D221/D303

AUTHOR: Verezub, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The effect of lubricating and cooling medium and the method of cooling on the characteristics of the grinding process of refractory alloys with an abrasive belt

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1961, 55 - 59

TEXT: The author describes an investigation concerning the grinding of a heat-resistant alloy  $\text{ЭН437Б}$  (H437B), by an abrasive belt (EB ChAZ), of grain size 46. The following lubricating-cooling media were used: Transformer oil; spindle oil 2; spindle oil activated by 3 - 4 % of oleic acid; sulfofrezol; carbon dioxide; air-sprayed 80 % ethyl alcohol and air-sprayed spindle oil 2. The efficiency of each coolant was assessed by the forces of grinding,  $P_z$  and  $P_y$ , temperature of the machined surface and its finish, volume of metal removed and the life of belt. The coolants had only a slight effect on the relationship between the forces and the

Card 1/3

S/122/61/000/012/005/008  
D221/D303

The effect of lubricating and ...

depth of grinding or the longitudinal feed. Intensive cooling reduced the belt life which is thought to be due to the fall of temperature in the zone of machining and to the actual increase of depth of the removed metal. The data reveal that the least volume of metal is removed with oil-cooling. The author assumes that the increase of  $P_z$  and  $P_y$  and the shallower cutting are due to clogging caused by the oil film. The oil mist cleaned the cutting zone and increased the depth of machining as well as  $P_z$  and  $P_y$ . Carbon dioxide produced a hardening of the outer layer of the alloy and decreased the adhesion, with a consequent improvement in the machining. The changes of  $P_z$  and  $P_y$  in the process of wear of the abrasive belt were investigated, when a jet of transformer oil was used, employing oil mist and carbon dioxide as coolants. Temperature measurements with reference to the depth of machining with various coolants were plotted. It was found that the maximum occurs during dry grinding. Carbon dioxide produced the greatest fall in temperature. The effect of the coolant is illustrated by the oscillograms. All media affect the surface finish. The volume of metal removed per minute is an indicative characteristic of belt

Card 2/3

The effect of lubricating and ...

S/122/61/000/012/005/008  
D221/D303

grinding. The quoted curves demonstrate that his process is more intensive in dry operation than with the use of spindle oil. This amount decreases with time. Mineral oils increased the metal removal and the life of the belt and the addition of oleic acid improved the output. Tabulated results permit a comparison of various coolants. The tests showed an improvement of belt strength when the latter was impregnated with oil prior to grinding. The abrasive belt is a better cutting tool than a grinding wheel, owing to the absence of a ceramic bond with low thermal conductivity. Therefore, coolants do not present the risk of cracks and grain crumbling. The author concludes that coolants speed up the grinding of refractory alloys. They also improve the condition of grain penetration during cutting. Mineral oils are recommended for finish machining, while carbon dioxide and alcohol are preferred for rough operations. There are 7 figures and 1 table. ✓

Card 3/3

*FILE LUB, V.N.*

AID P - 4253

Subject : USSR/Engineering  
Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 11/33  
Authors : Kostyukov, Ya. Kh., Prof., Dr. Tech. Sci, A. K. Bayev,  
Kand. Tech. Sci., and V. N. Verezub, Kand. Tech. Sci.  
Title : Machining of stainless steel  
Periodical : Vest. mash., #1, p. 38-42, Ja 1956  
Abstract : Machining stainless steel by the operation of thin  
shavings turning in many instances can replace surface  
grinding. The authors outline results of their study  
and experiments conducted in the laboratory of the  
Khar'kov Aviation Institute. Charts. 2 references,  
1951.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

S/145/60/000/008/006/008  
D211/D304

1.1266  
AUTHORS: Varazub, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Potapenko, A.Ye., Senior Lecturer, and  
Chistyakov, Ye.S., Engineer

TITLE: An ultrasonic method of forming chip-breakers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroye-  
niye, no. 8, 1960, 115 - 119

TEXT: Chip-breakers on tools made of ceramics and hard alloys are usually produced by abrasive or electric spark methods. The author recommends the method of ultrasonic vibrations. This method eliminates thermal stresses in the tip, during the formation of the chip-breaker. Experiments were carried out with an installation containing a magnetostriction vibrator which is described. Power was supplied by a Y31<sup>7</sup> (UZG) 600 watt generator, with a frequency range of 60 - 30 Kc/s. The required static pressure between the vibrating tool and the tip to be treated (500 - 800 g) was caused by weights. The abrasive was either boron carbide or silicon carbide. Experiments on UM 332 (TsM 332) ceramic and T15 K6 (T15K6) hard alloy  
Card 1/2

An ultrasonic method of forming ...

S/145/60/000/008/006/008  
D211/D304

were carried out in order to investigate the effect of size and shape of the tool and the grain size of the abrasive on the time required to reach certain depths of penetration. The maximum depth of penetration did not exceed 1 mm. Up to 0.6 mm the 'depth of penetration required' relationship was independent of the size and shape of the tools used. The time required to reach a certain depth of penetration was considerably less with the ceramic tip. The operation was slowed down by a factor of 1.6 - 1.8 when silicon carbide was used instead of boron carbide. The minimum working time was obtained by choosing the grain size of the abrasive and the amplitude of vibrations 63 - 85  $\mu$  and 25 - 30  $\mu$  respectively, at a working frequency of 20 Kc/s. For ceramic and hard alloy materials the productivity was 75 - 90 mm<sup>3</sup>/min and 11 - 14 mm<sup>3</sup>/min respectively. The author concludes that the ultrasonic method is particularly suitable for hard and brittle materials. It facilitates the formation of chip-breakers of any desired shape having no microscopic cracks on its surface. The surface purity achieved was 7 - 8 class. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Khar'kov Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

Card 2/2

VEREZYBOV, I. I., Engineer

"Mechanization of Repair Work of Housing Resources." Sub 23 Apr 51, Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

VEREZUB, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the machinability of the EI607A heat-resistant alloy in turning. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:101-106 '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.  
(Turning)

VEREZUB, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the smoothness of a surface and the work hardening  
due to grinding with an abrasive belt. Vest.mash. 40 no.11:74-75  
N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Grinding and polishing)

GERSHUNS, A.I.; VEREZUBOVA, A.A.; TOLSTYKH, Zh.A.

Photocolorimetric determination of copper by means of 2, 2'-  
bichinchonic acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.1:  
25-27 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Khar'kovskom  
gosudarstvennom universitete, kafedra kachestvennogo analiza.  
(Copper—Analysis) (Bichinchonic acid)

ESTERKA, Frantisek, dr. inz.; VERFEL, Jaroslav, inz., nositel vyznamenani  
"Za vynikajici praci"

Suspensions from less valuable clays. Geol pruzkum 5 no.9:  
256-270 S '63.

1. Ceskoslovenske haftove doly, n.p., Hodonin, vyzkumny ustav  
Brno; Geologicky pruzkum, n.p., Brno.

VERFEL, J.: DOBR, J.: FENCL, J.

"Geologic investigation on how to protect the rock wall beneath Orlik Castle."

CASOPIS PRO MINERALOGII A GEOLOGII., Praha, Czechoslovakia., Vol. 4, No. 1, 1959

MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

VEJNKA, J.; ROT, V.; JARONICK, I.

Survey of rocks by the water-pressure test; discussion on the article  
by Doctor Loxman in no. 9/10, 1955. p. 41. VODNI HOSPODARSTVI.  
(Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acquisitions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

VERFEL, Jaroslav, inz.; TKANY, Zdenek, doc. inz. dr. CSc.

Sinking of uncased ditches at the Nachranice Waterworks.  
Inz stavby 12 no. 2: 54-62 7 '64.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, n.p., Brno.

VERG, Z. N.

32628. Nekotoryye dannyye o pitanii sigov i ripusa v ozere tavatuy, trudy  
ural'skogo otd-niya (vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t ozer. i rech. ryb. khoz-va),  
t. iv, 1949, s. 65-74

SO: Letopin' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

VERGA, P.; RETTI, J.; VAGO, G.

Autoxidation of vegetable oils in the tanning industry. Tr. from the Hungarian  
p. 41

KOZARSTIVI, Praha Czechslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10  
Oct. 1959  
U ncl.

VERGAINEROVA, Eva

International relations of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society. Tech prace 14 no.4:250-252 Ap '62.

1. Vedouci zahraničního oddělení Ústřední rady Československé vědecko-technické společnosti.

VERGALASOV, G. (Novgorodskaya oblast', Gorodishchenskiy sel'skiy sovets)

Simplified joiner's bench. Politekh.obuch. no.1:84-85, 23-26  
of supplement Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Carpentry). (Workshops--Equipment and supplies)

VERGASOV, I.

Vergasov, I. - "The Rozhnova line (The work of tobacco-grower P.I. Rozhnova, colony imeni Chekhov, Crimea oblast. Sketch,)" Krym, No. 3, 1949, p. 147-57

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

VERGASOV, L.D., inzh.; KHODOSH, V.A., inzh.

Simultaneous compacting and concreting method for building  
shallow tunnels. Transp.stroi. 15 no.10:17-19 0 '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

VERGASOV, L.D., inzh.

~~Develop a mechanized shield for Moscow Basin mining conditions.~~  
Shakht. stroi. no.4:11-14 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Dorogobuzhshakhtostroy.

(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

PROKOSHIN, D. A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye. V.; Prinimali uchastiy: VERGASOVA,  
L. L.; RYABYSHEV, A. M.

Investigating the oxidation of niobium-vanadium alloys. Trudy  
Inst. met. no.13:152-156 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Niobium-vanadium alloys—Metallography)  
(Oxidation)

VERGAZOV, N. G., NOSOV, G. I., NEYLAND, K. K., LEBEDEV, Ya. I. and KSENEFONTOV, V. Ye.

"Melting Chromium-Molybdenum-Nickel Steel in a 350-Ton Basic Open-Hearth Furnace," Stal', No.6, pp 459-466, 1946

Evaluated B-61757

VERGAZOV, N. G.

Role Played by Boron in the Fibrous Fracture of Heat-Treatable Steel.  
S.I. Sakhin, N.N. Rodionov, N.G. Vergazov, and A.D. Gurasov. (Stal, 1946,  
6, 11-12, 666-672). An investigation of the influence of boron on: (1)  
The austenite transformation during quenching; (2) the susceptibility of  
boron-treated steel to temper brittleness; and (3) the development of  
heat-treatable constructional steels is reported.

*Evaluation B-59660*

VERGAZOV, Vasilii Stepanovich; NAMESTNIKOV, V.V., red.; ALMAZOV,  
V.Z., red.izd-va; MAYOROV, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Stoker's guide in questions and answers] Sputnik koche-  
gara v voprosakh i otvetakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.  
khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 102 p. (MIRA 17:3)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.  
FMD Virus.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5322.

Author : Vergo, J.; Dhonnin, Louis.; Dhonnin, Leon.;  
~~Parat, R.~~; Larenaudie, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Studies of Intradermal Vaccination in Foot-  
and-Mouth Disease.

Orig Pub: Veterinarstvi, 1958, 8, No 4, 127-129.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

VERGEINER, V.

The outlook of social security. See review 8 no.4/5:145-153 '62.

VERGEINER, Valtr

Social policy and the family. Soc revus 7 no.6:241-253 '61.

VERGELES, G. (g.Borisov)

Repairing cracks in the cylinder block. Za rul. 20 no.3:23 Mr  
'62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Automobiles--Engines--Cylinders)

FILAKHTOV, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; VSEKHIN, G.I., inzh.

Conference on the problems of experience in laying concrete in  
constructing hydroelectric power stations. Gidr. stroi. St.  
no. 1:54-57 Ja '61. (MIR 1/4:2)  
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Concrete construction)

VERGELESOV, V.M.; NIKOLAYEV, B.A.

Cream forming capacity of butter. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.  
no.1:87-94 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy kooperativnyy institut Tsentrosoyuza i Ukrainskiy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myaso-molochnoy promyshlennosti.

VERGELESOV, V.M.; BELOUSOV, A.P.; FAL'K, Ye.Yu.; IL'CHENKO, E.A.;  
GERASIMOVA, Zh.I.

Polymorphic transformations in some natural fats with complex  
composition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:48-54  
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myaso-  
molochnoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skiy institut zhirov.

VERGELESOV, V.M.

Effect of milk fat polymorphism on the structure of butter.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:59-64 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut masloedel'noy  
i syrodel'noy promyshlennosti, fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya.  
(Butter--Analysis and examination)

S/137/62/000/001/157/237  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Verges, Trias Andres

TITLE: Grain size in cast Cu-Al alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 49, abstract 11743  
(V sb. "26-y Mezhdunarodn. kongress liteyshchikov", 1959, Moscow, Mashgiz, 555 - 566)

TEXT: The author presents systematized data on the structure of Al-bronze phases with 10% Al, on the causes affecting the formation of these phases, and on the methods of determining the grain size and structure. It was experimentally established that the addition of Fe and the type of the casting mold have a substantial effect on the grain and size shape: a metallic mold promotes greater refinement of the grains than a sand mold, and assures the production of castings with higher  $\sigma_{\phi}$  and  $H_B$ . Addition of Fe modifies the structure of a cast Cu-10% Al-alloy. This effect is noticeable already at 2.6% Fe during sand mold casting and at 3.4% Fe during casting into metallic molds.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

G. Tyurin

Card 1/1

S/123/61/000/024/006/016  
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Verges Trias Andres

TITLE: The grain size in cast Cu-Al alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 24, 1961, 5-6, abstract 24046 (V sb. "26-y Mezhdunar. kongress liteyshchikov, 1959, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 555 - 566).

TEXT: Investigating the grain size, a difference has to be made between the grain of the  $\beta$ -phase originating in the process of primary crystallization and the grain obtained as a result of phase recrystallization during further cooling. The shape of the beta-phase grains is preserved in the metal and can be exposed by metallographic investigations. It affects the physical properties, while the grain orientation affects the orientation of the crystal components, which can be exposed by X-raying. X-rays are also used for measuring the grain size, particularly when this size is small. It is pointed out that a good metallographic method to expose the beta-phase grains is multiple polishing with simultaneous etching with a reagent (ferrous chloride - iron trichloride - bichromate) or their successive application during etching, and also the electrolytic

Card 1/2

The grain size in cast Cu-Al alloys

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method. Iron additions and the type of mold affect the size and shape of grains considerably. A metallic mold promotes the breaking up of grains to a considerably greater extent than sand molds and ensures the production of parts of high strength and hardness. If chills are used the structure is in most of the cases fine-grained. The effect of iron as modifier in aluminum alloys with copper shows in a pronounced way if 3.4% iron is contained. This effect is already noticeable during casting in sand molds if the iron content is 2.6%. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VERGELESOV, V.A.

20-5-37/60-

AUTHOR  
TITLE

GEROVICH, M.A., KAGANOVICH, R.I., VERGELESOV, V.A., GOROKHOV L.N.  
Use of the Labeled Atoms in Studying the Mechanism of the Anodic Liberation of Oxygen  
(Primeneniye metoda mechenykh atomov k izucheniyu mekhanizma anodnogo vydeleniya kisloroda. Russian)  
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1049 - 1052 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL  
ABSTRACT

The opinion was expressed that the acid anion participates in the process of oxygen liberation on a platinum electrode. This is supposed to take place in concentrated solutions of sulphuric and chloric acid in connection with great anode polarizations. The authors assumed that it might be effective to use the acid labeled with heavy oxygen isotope  $O^{18}$  in checking this theory. It was expected that the oxygen liberated in the electrolysis of the labeled acid at low values of excessive voltage (to 0,9 V) would not contain any heavy isotope, whereas the oxygen liberated at higher values of excessive voltage which follow the abrupt rise of the polarization curve and are due to the adsorption of the acid anion would be enriched with  $O^{18}$ . The present paper reports data of a work in which the  $O^{18}$ -labeled chloric acid was used as electrolyte. The authors were guided by the fact that chloric acid, according to published data, does not show any oxygen-isotope exchange with water. This exchange takes place in the case of sulphuric acid, especially at elevated temperatures. From table 1 it may be seen that the oxygen liberated at an

Card 1/4

20-5-37/60

Use of the Labeled Atoms in Studying the Mechanism of the Anodic Liberation of Oxygen

excessive voltage up to 0,8 Volt does not contain any excess amounts of  $O^{18}$ . At higher excessive voltages (upper section of the curve) oxygen is enriched with the heavy isotope. Its content increases with increasing concentration of the acid anion and that of excessive voltage. From the data it follows that in the latter case a change in the mechanism of oxygen liberation takes place. This was caused by the participation of acid anions adsorbed on the electrode. According to BECK and MOLTON the transition to the upper straight line is due to the discharge of  $ClO_2^-$  ions under formation of a  $ClO_2$ -radical. From the viewpoint of data obtained by the authors this idea on the mechanism of the liberation of oxygen is not quite correct. For it was only at higher current densities ( $3 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ a/cm}^2$ ) that the authors could observe chlorine dioxide in the anolyte. At the same time the portion of the acid anion in the liberation of oxygen rose to 78 %. In more diluted solutions traces of the  $ClO_2^-$  anion were detected (up to 0,2 % of the portion of the acid anion). The appearance of chlorine dioxide in the anolyte occurred at higher current densities than in the electrolysis of the 10 N-acid. With regard to these data it can be stated that until the polarization at which

Card 2/4

20-5-37/60

# Use of the Labeled Atoms in Studying the Mechanism of the Anodic Liberation of Oxygen

chlorine dioxide appears the oxygen liberation, in spite of visible concentration of  $O^{18}$ , does not take place because of  $ClO_2^-$ -ion discharge. The great increase of potential of the electrode apparently leads to a great deformation of the adsorbed anions. Therefore conditions are created for an exchange reaction of oxygen between the adsorbed anion and the surface oxide of platinum, in order to concentrate the  $O^{18}$ -isotope in the liberated oxygen. It is only at high current densities (of  $10^{-1}$  a/cm<sup>2</sup> and more), at which another increase in the inclination of polarisation curves is observed, that a partial discharge of acid anion begins. It is accompanied by the formation of  $ClO_2^-$ -ions in the anolyte and by a liberation of  $ClO_2$ . The water-oxygen which was distilled from the acid after electrolysis, was of a usual composition of isotopes. This indicates an absence of isotopexchange between the water and the products and semi-products of the electrolysis which are on the surface of the electrode. It further confirms the irreversibility of the electrochemical stadium of the formation of surface oxide. (1 illustration, 1 table, 3 Slavic references).

Card 3/4

20-5-37/60

Use of the Labeled Atoms in Studying the Mechanism of the Anodic Liberation of Oxygen

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Card 1/1

VERGELESOV, V.M.; BELOUSOV, A.P.

Polymorphism of certain triglycerides of higher fatty acids and  
of natural mixtures of triglycerides. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37  
no.9:1995-2000 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Tsentral'nogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta maslodel'noy i syrodel'noy  
promyshlennosti.

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56

AUTHOR: Verger, L. I.; Valanetskaya, A. E.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances (Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv)

TITLE: Some physicochemical, thermal and elastic properties of ternary semiconducting compounds of the type  $A^I B^{III} C^{VI}$ 

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1514-1515

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor crystal, copper compound, silver compound, gallium compound, indium compound, selenide, telluride, solid physical property, *heat property, elastic modulus*

ABSTRACT: Eight ternary compounds of type  $A^I B^{III} C^{VI}$  (where  $A^I$  is copper or silver,  $B^{III}$  gallium or indium and  $C^{VI}$  selenium or tellurium) were studied. The compounds were:  $CuGaSe_2$ ,  $CuGaTe_2$ ,  $CuInSe_2$ ,  $CuInTe_2$ ,  $AgGaSe_2$ ,  $AgGaTe_2$ ,  $AgInSe_2$  and  $AgInTe_2$ . The melting point, microhardness, density, thermal conductivity, coefficient of thermal expansion and rate of propagation of longitudinal ultrasonic waves were measured, and the modulus of longitudinal elasticity (Young's modulus) and characteristic Debye temperature were calculated. The phase composition was checked by metallographic and x-ray analyses. The results of the measurements and calculations are in good agreement with those of other authors, and indicate that covalent forces of interatomic in-

Card 1/2

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teraction predominate in the compounds studied. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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2/2

VERGEY, A.P., klin.ordinator; VOROBTSOVA, N.I., klin.ordinator

Disorders of salivary functions in organic brain diseases. Stomatologia no.1:31-33 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav.prof. V.V.Mikheyev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).

(BRAIN, diseases,  
salivary glands in)  
(SALIVARY GLANDS, in various diseases,  
brain dis.)

VERGEYEV, L.A.

Effect of easterly winds on changes in the natural ionization of  
the air and the condition of patients at the TSkhaltubo Health  
Resort. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 72 no.1:118-121 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(TSKHALTUBO REGION--WINDS) (AIR, IONIZED--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VERGEZOV, G. A.

"The Results of Utilizing Alternate Crossing in Meat-Cattle Raising." Cand Agr Sci, Northern Osetian Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Krasnodar, 1954. (ML, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)